

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

RUFUS HATCH'S COW CASE.

ANOTHER STEP IN THE LITIGATION WITH BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME STREET. Little Landaulet Productive of a Little Bill-A Little Bill Productive of a Little

Lawsuit - A Little Lawsuit Productive of a Little Storm - A Little Storm Froductive of a Big Thing Generally All Around. About the 1st of January, 1874, Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall street bought a landaulet of Brewster & Co., carriagemakers of Broome street. It cost him \$1,600 in trade and cash. Mr. Rufus Hatch's coachman of Park avenue asserts that the vehicle was used on an average three times a week. In the spring of 1877 Messrs, Brewster & Co. of Broome street presented a bill of \$442.42, balance due for repairs on the landaulet. The following items are condensed from the bill:

11—Repairing body, &c... 17—Heneral repairs.... 23—Repairing springs.... 1876. Jan. 4 Repairing springs.

Jan. 4 Repairing springs.

Jan. 6 Touching up lamps, and so on.

Jan. 29 Fixing seeme bolts.

March 25 Tinkering springs.

March 25 Takering springs.

March 26 As set to with linchpinns, hobs, tires, fills, and running gear.

May 2 Another bout with the springs.

July 15 Again wrestling with the springs.

Aug. 5 Repairs on body and rugs.

Rept. 22 A grand overhaming of springs.

Nov. 15 Repairs of springs, and other things.

Dec. 1 Trouble with the springs.

Dec. 20 Springs out of order.

18-Repairs of springs. 18-Trouble with the springs. 9 00
20-Springs and other things fixed. 12 25
14-Bolt in the back spring. 25
13-Little difficulty with the springs. 4 50
14-Touching up the body. 5 70
120-Fixing springs and a general touching up 5 50
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20-Fixing springs and a gener the bill, on the ground that the repairs were unskilfully made, and that the charges were exorbitant. Mesars. Browster & Co. of Broome street sued him for the amount. The case was tried before Judge McAdam of the Marine Court and a jury in March, 1878. While on the stand Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall street asserted that he had paid Browster & Co. of Broome street \$9,300 for carriages and repairs within six years. He especially designated one bill of \$200 for repairs which he said he had lately paid, and added that although he disputed the present indebtedness, rather than have a law-suit he would willingly pay \$200 more and call taguare. In his charge Judge McAdam of the Marine Court told the jury that by this remark Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall street had admitted an indebtedness of \$200. The defence took an exception. Under the Judge's charge the jury gave a verdict for Browster & Co. of Broome street.

exception. Under the Judge's charge the jury gave a verdict for Brewster & Co. of Broome street.

Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall street carried the ease up to the General Term of the Marine Court on the exception. It came before Judges alker and Sinnott of the Marine Court in Devember, 1878. They affirmed the judgment in appeal was then taken to the General Term of the Common Pleas. In March, 1879, Chief Justice Charles P. Daly and Judge Van Hoesen of the Common Pleas reversed the judgment on argument, and ordered a new trial.

The case was again tried before Judge Alker of the Marine Court and a jury on Dec. 8, 1879. By this time it was exciting universal public interest. On this trial facts were developed which astonished even the astute Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall street, but which were not pleaded in defence. Mr. Upton B. Jenkins of Park avenue. Ocachman for Mr. Bufus Hatch of Wall street, acknowledged that he had received presents in money from Messrs. Brewster & Co. of Broome street at different times. The following is an extract from his testimony:

Mr. Upton B. Jenkins of Park avenue—The bills used to run along. About Jan. Il used to go to Messra. Brewster & Co. of Broome street and get something. I cannot tell how much I got each year. I never kept any account for the present received was in money for counsel for Mr. Upton B. Jenkins of Park avenue—No, sir. I never asked them why.

After the defence had rested, Mr. Brewster of

asked them why.

After the defence had rested, Mr. Brewster of Measrs. Brewster & Co. of Broome street was recalled in rebuttal, and questioned as to these gratuities. He acknowledged that he was in the habit of giving gratuities to coachmen. The cross-examination proceeded thus:

ExJudge Wm. Fullerton of New Jersey—What was your object in paying the meney?

Mr. Brewster of Measra. Brewster & Co. of Broome street—It is a custom imported from the old country.

Ex Judge Wm. Fullerton of New Jersey—We don't want the custom of the old country. What was your object! Brewster of Messra Brewster & Co. of Broom.—Well. I could answer your question better by say

g something else. Ex-Judge Wm. Fullerton of New Jersey—I would rather give me the reason.
ster of Brewster & Co. of Broome street—That
sh. Another is that it induces a coachman to
pride in his carriage. He has to treat his friends. He has treat money. It is a credit to us and a stredit to his employers both. Ex-Judge Win. Fallerton of New Jersey—Is it not to in-duce him to bring the work to your shop and not some-where else.

Mr. Adolphus D. Pape of Monroe atreet, of counsel for Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall atreet, requested Judge Alker of the Marine Court to charge the jury that if they found that Mosers. Brewster & Co. of Broome street had paid money to Mr. Upton B. Jenkins of Park avenue, coachman for Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall street, for the purpose of improperly influencing him. coachman for Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall street, for the purpose of improperly influencing him to make business for the firm without regard to the interests of Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall street, the bill was a fraud, and Messrs. Brewster & Co. of Broome street could not recover for the work Judge Alker of the Marine Court refused this request, on the ground that there was no evidence in the case that would warrant the jury in arriving at any such conclusion. Counsel for defendant look an exception. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$509.97, and counsel for the defence again appealed to the General Term of the Marine Court.

The case was heard before a full bench on April 2, 1880, the sitting Judges being Judges Sheridan and Hawes and Chief Justice Shea of the Marine Court. The defence claimed that Judge Alker of the Marine Court, in refusing their request to charge the jury, had taken

April 2, 1880, the sitting Judges being Judges Sheridan and Hawes and Chief Justice Shea of the Marine Court. The defence claimed that Judge Aiker of the Marine Court, in refusing their request to charge the jury, had taken from the defendant a constitutional right, as the jury ought to be allowed to pass upon the evidence. Yesterday the Court rendered the following opinion:

"We are of opinion that the scheme which the piantiffs admitted on the trial to be a part of their plan for encouraging business to be brought to their factory is contrary to the policy of the law. It is, in the eye of the law—which has ever demanded a higher, certainly a more severe, conduct than the acquisitive spirit of trude and commerce seemed lacilined to endure a custom contrary to good public morals. Because it naturally must result, whatever might be the intention of the pialntiffs themselves, in subsidizing servants in the employment of persons owning carriages, who are customers, and of all such persons who may be customers. The habit, according to maxims of universal integration of courts of justice. That no man can serve two masters is a mandate of the common law as well as religion.

"We are of opinion that if this defence had been formally one of the issues in the case it would have made, when proved, a valid defence. And we can have no doubt as to its proof, for that is to be found clearly in the plaintiffs own testimony, and could have been regarded as an admission for the purposes of the trial. But that particular defence was not a formal issue in the case. It came out on the trial, and perhaps then was first known to the defendant, who, indeed, testified that he knew bothing of the repairs ordered by his coachman until the account was presented to him for payment. That defence was not made of the issues by amendment nor a motion made for that purpose. Such as assenting application at Special Term. On the case, for leave on the risal and perhaps then was first known to the defendant, who, indeed, testified that he knew th

VIEWS OF MR. HATCH OF WALL STREET. Mr. ltufus Haten of Wall street was found in is mansion, 42 Park avenue, histovening. His

thing about it. It's a sort of a cow case. It has been tried in the courts for the past two or three years, and it will probably be tried in the courts for several years to come. I've had four big law firms at it, and I intend to hand it down to my oldest boy, and have him carry it on. It's a good inbertance."

"Are you going to employ any more lawyers?" was the next question.

"Of course, I am," was the answer. "As soon as Garfield's Cabinet is made up, I'm going for William M. Everts, and I shall tell my boys to employ Judge Brady and Judge Lawrence when their terms run out. Have a cligar? Glad you don't smoke. It's a band habit. I'll tell you something, When I was a young man I had various ambitions. One was to play an organ, Another was to be a lawyer," puffing out a cloud of cigar smoke, and musing a few moments." But I'm glad I didn't become a lawyer, for I might have been made a Judge. If so, I'm afraid that I should have been a failure in cow cases. Did you read the decision? It uses the words schemes and religion. They are applicable. They're my best hold, but I can't say whether it refers to Wall street schemes or the schemes of carriage manufacturers."

"Who are your lawyers?" he was asked.

"The fact is," he replied, "that I don't know as they want to be known. Continued defeats, you know, don't aid much to men's legal reputation. One of them is Adolphus D. Pape, a luminary of the Bewenth Ward. Another is Henry S. Bennett, a gentleman of marveilous legal acumen. Then there's ex-Judges Robert Sawell, a remarkably handsome lawyer. And you can count in Aaron J. Vanderpoel of Vanderpoel, Green & Cummings. Sometimes I think that the firm should be green Vanderpoel acumens. Then there's ex-Judge Fullerion. He got left on the Beecher case, and now he's got left in my ow case. So you see that I must lasso Evaria or somebody eise. I may even have to see Conkling or Ben Butler before I get through. Butler could go one eye on the case, and that its as much as any man ought to go on a landaulet stuffed with spo

I shall know more about it."

What did you say you paid your lawyers?"
he was asked.

"I don't mind telling you if you don't tell anybody," he replied. "I gave em points on Pacific Mail, and they do say that one of them has made more money than the salary of any Judge in the State."

"Which one?" we asked.
"I can't give you his name. It would be dangerous, for the other thirteen would all be jeal-ous. I'd rather tear down a hornet's nest than give you his name."

"Which do you consider your best lawyer?"
"Did you ever play dice?" he replied.
"Shake sm up, and you'll know."
"What's your next move in the case?" he was asked.

"Oh, I shall move on in the regular order of business," was the answer. "Move on. Do you understand, young man? Move on."
And his questioner moved out, leaving Mr. Rufus Hatch of Wall street in a cloud of glory and cigar smoke.

ENTHUSIASTIC LAND LEAGUERS.

andlordism Amalied-Outrage Repudiated-

The Land Leaguers had an enthusiastic meeting in Dramatic Hall last evening. It was called by the Irish National Land and Industrial League, and the sentiments of the call were "The land for those who till it," and Stand by Parnell." All the chairs were occuled, and men stood in the sisles and at the rear of the Chairman's table. The speakers were heartily welcomed as they entered the hall, and it was evident that the audience was in a mood to sympathize with anybody who would take up the cause that the Land Leaguers are fighting for. President Walsh said in opening the meeting that the meeting was not only for the purpose of hearing speakers, but for giving substantial aid to Mr. Parnell and his co-labor-ers. He introduced as the first speaker Stephen Meany, who arrived from Ireland yesterday

Mr. Meany said that twelve days ago he addressed a meeting of Land Leaguers in County Clare, and now with the mud of Cork on his

Clare, and now with the mud of Cork on his boots he addressed a meeting of Land Leaguers in New York. The good news that he brought from Ireland was, he said, that the people understand their rights and mean to maintain them. One feature of the meeting in County Clare was that on so-called English soil the band played nothing but "The Star Spangled Banner," and the flars there were the Stars and Stripes. He asked that meeting what means and Stripes. He asked that meeting what means be should take back to America, whether they were in earnest, and were determined to maintain their rights, and the response was a loud. We are, we are.

"The people are quiet." he said. "They don't use buckshot. They Boycott' a land-ord, and that means to leave a man entirely alone, and it has all come from the teachings of a few men who have Ireland's interests at heart. And when Charles Stewart Parnell goes forward and imperils his own interests, then the people would be worse than fools if they would not be guided by his advice. Outrage of all kinds is repudiated by the Land League. A principle that is just requires no crime to sustain it. If they commit a crime they will only allenate the sympathy of the world and be punished for it. As regards the English Government competing with Irish sentiment, it is all humbur. Gladstone will not yield to the clamor for coercion. He recognizes this one great fact, that the progress of events is justifying his own prophecy.

ment competing with Irish sentiment, it is all humbug. Gladstone will not yield to the clamor for coercion. He recognizes this one great fact, that the progress of events is justifying his own prophecy.

Isaw no signs of famine," he added. "There never was an actual famine there. There was an artificial famine. When the Constellation left for Ireland there was food enough in Ireland to feed the population double fold, and when she arrived there was the speciacle of ships going out with food from the farms of the grasping iandfords. In the countles of Clare, Mayo, and Rescommon I found everywhere evidences of plenty. Let the begging box nover go round again."

He said that there is not power enough in Ireland to secure the conviction of Mr. Parnell, but hoped he would be convicted, sentenced, and sent to a penal cell, for it would cause the people to rise and get rid of landfordism forever. The mention of Mr. Parnell's name was greeted with prolonged applause.

Maior James Haggerty and James Flizgerald were the next speakers, and they were followed by Congressman-elect William E. Robinson of Brookiyn, who found fault with the American press for following too much the English press, and with persons who bow down to the English press, and with persons who bow down to the English aristocracy.

The speaker was interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Parnell, who made her way through the throng at the door, and was greeted with applause and the waving of hats. "If we want to worshipsome nobility." Mr. Robinson said, after Mrs. Parnell was seated. "It has come in to join us now." The compliment was appreciated by the audience.

In referring to landlordism he said: "I want the whole caboodle of landlords murdered. No, I'll not say that. I'm not bloodthirsty. But let them be thoroughly search. Why should we not do as we are doing in Issiand? We are only following the example of the American people in the Revolutionary times. How many landlords have been killed? Only two or three landlords have been killed? Only two or three

was sented near a malachite mantel smoking a long nine.

"Have you heard of the decision in your case." In was naked.

"Yes "was the reply. "A copy was served on me this accession. I don't want to say any."

HONOR TO THE FOREFATHERS

SIX HUNDRED PERSONS AT THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY'S DINNER.

Gen. Grant's Facetlousness at the Expense of Brooklyn-Remarks by Gen, Sherman and Others-Gen. Miles Talks about Indians. The New England Society of the city of New York celebrated Forefathers' Day last evening by their seventy-fifth annual dinner, at the Metropolitan Concert Hall. About six hundred guests were scated at twenty-two tables. The room was decorated with flags. festions of evergreens, and flowers, and was brilliantly lighted. At the principal table were James C. Carter, President of the Society; Josiah M. Fiske, President elect; Gen. Grant, Cen. W. T. Sherman, D. F. Appleton, William Borden, I. H. Bailey, Joseph H. Choate, H. A. Hurlburt, Horace Porter, Gov. Head of New Hampshire, Horace Maynard, Admiral Nicholson, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Josiah M. Brown, Chauncey M. Depew, Viscount Lymington, Gov. Andrews of Connecticut, Lieut. Gorringe, and the Presidents of sister societies. The new flag of the society occupied a conspicuous position beneath gas jets bearing the words "New England Society," and the dates 1020, 1805, 1880. A large orchestra played national and operaticairs. The spacious galleries were filled with ladies during the latter part of the evening, and many gentlemen who At 10 P. M. the President of the society, Mr. Carter, called the assembly to order. He congratulated the society on the prevalence of peace in the republic, the presence of distinguished guests, the unusual numbers who participated in the dinner, and the unaccus-

tinguished guests, the unusual numbers who participated in the dinner, and the unaccustomed numbers of ladies who viewed the scene. The position of the ladies as spectators in the galleries would, he thought, remind them of their Pilgrim mothers' sufferings, and lead them to believe in the excellence of things below and the empthess of things above. [Lamghter.] He proposed the first regular toast. The day we celebrate," in connection with which he quoted the words of Webster: "Forever remember the day which saw them, weary and distressed, broken in everything but spirlt, poor in all but faith and courage, at least secure from the dangers of wintry seas, impressing these shores with the first footsteps of civilized man."

Horace Maynard responded to "The President of the United States." He said that it was impossible for one who had been President of the United States. The second without being recognized by mankind everywhere as one of the greatest of earth. He recalled with pride an incident which he recently viewed at Jarusalem, where prayers were offered for the President of the United States.

The health of Gen. Grant, was next proposed, and was received with cheers.

Gen. Grant said: "I suppose on an occasion of this sort you will expect me to say something about this society, the people of New England, and the Pilgrims who first landed at Plymouth Rook. It was my fortune last night to attend a banquet of this sort in the principal city. (Laughter, I at least they told me last night that it was the principal city. (Laughter, I at least they told me last night that it was the principal city. (Laughter, I at least they told me last night that it was the principal city. (Laughter, I at least they told me last night that it was the principal city. (Laughter, I was my good fortune to attend a banquet of this sort in the principal city of the same name at Los Vegas, in Mexico. I made a few remarks last night, in which I tried to show what I thought were the characteristics of the people who have descended from th can upon the poverty of the soil and the inclemency of the climate where they landed. It was a sterile soil, where there were nine months of winter and three months of cold weather. [Laughter] which called out the best energies of the men and women. It was said that it was these necessities of soil and climate that cultivated the industry and frugality at the same time which laid the foundations of all the greatness of the descendants of the Pilgrims. [Laughter.] It was even suggested by some that if they had happened to have fallen upon a genial climate and a more fertile soil they would have been there yet, living in their poverty to this day. [Great laughter.] I shall continue to believe better of them myssif. [Applause.] I believe that the Rev. Dr. Storrs, who spoke here, will agree with me that my first judgment of them was probably correct. [Applause.] We are proud in my section of the country of the New Englanders and their descendants. We hope to see them spread through all of this land, and to carry with them the principles inculcated in their own sterilesoil from which they sprung. We want them to take their independence of character, their free schools and industry with them. We want to see them prosper, and to teach those among whom they settle how to be prosperous. I am very much obliged to you for this kind reception. It has given me great pleasuro, and I hope some day I shall meet with you again." [Auplause.]

Gen. Shorman thanked the society on behalf of his comrades, and said that he, too, was at the Brooklyn meeting. He had endeavored to

Gen. Sherman thanked the society on behalf of his comrades, and said that he, too, was at the Brooklyn meeting. He had endeavored to scare them over there, but they did not scare worth a cent. He spoke of the military virtues of the Pigrim Fathers, and of stern old Miles Standish, whose portrait may be seen at Washington. He said that Yankees could be found all over the world, carrying with them their independence, their character, and their resolution to better their own condition.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut spoke to the "The rising hope of a more perfect union." President Carter then cailed upon Viscount Lymington as one who was fitted to speak among the descendants of the Puritans, because his ancestors fought with Cromwell, and were among those who tried Charles the First. The Viscount responded briefly.

Gen. Noisen A. Miles was called to respond to a toast in his own honor. He said that there is not at the present time a single tribe of Indians in hostility to the Government. He hailed the approach of the time when the conflict between civilization and barbarism is to cease, and said that civilization cannot be checked until it overspreads all the land to the Pacific shore.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND. A Land League Meeting Protected by a Force

of Police and Infantry. LONDON, Dec. 22 .- Some apprehension was felt of a disturbance to-day in Derrygonelly. County Fermanagh, where a Land League meeting was announced to be held. Capt. Archdale having issued an address summoning all loyal men on his estate to oppose the extension of League principles in that locality. Troops were sent to keep the peace, and the meeting was protected by a strong force of police and infantry. Opposition on the part of the Orangemen was abandoned, but some fighting occurred after the meeting.

It is said that the Bantry branch of the Land League has decided to "Boycott" Lord Kenmare's agent and bainff, Mr. Manning, the prosecutor in the case against Healy and Walsh, and some other farmers.

A meeting of the Cabinet Council is summoned for the 30th last.

London, Dec. 23.—Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has written to Mr. Benodones offering him military or police protection. Mr. Jones has declined both.

Dublin, Dec. 22.—Over fifty witnesses are being summoned by the Crown. Submining have been handed to reporters of the Daily Express summoning them to produce their original notes of speeches and proceedings at meetings of the Land League in Dublin since February last. It is understood that the traversers intend to summon several reporters of the Freeman's Journal in connection with the meetings of the Langue.

A great meeting was held at Laughrea to-day for the purpose of denouncing the Government of suppressing the Caliowhill meeting. Several Irish-Americans made speeches. They declared that the Irishmen in America are propared to assist in ridding Ireland of landlords. A resolution was passed thanking the Congress of the United States for its expression of sympathy with Irishmen. County Fermanagh, where a Land League meeting was announced to be held. Capt. Arch-

SLOSSON'S STEADY NERVE. Quitting Last Night Ahead of Vignaux-The Favorite in the Betting.

The attendance was large at the third night's play in the Slosson-Vignaux bil-liard match in Paris, last evening-Slosson placed the balls where he left them at the close of the previous night's play, and made 7 points. His highest runs in the course of the evening were 204, 59, and 160. He kept his lead until the close of the evening's play, and when he had brought his score up to 1,800 points Vignaux had only 1,517.

total number of points to be played is 3,000, 600 on each of the five nights.

The first night's play closed with Vignaux 600 to Slosson 321. The Frenchman had made a run of 202, and Slosson's best run was 105. The

The latter's best runs were 111, 75, and 83. The

The first night's play closed with Vignaux 600 to Slosson 321. The Frenchman had made a run of 202, and Slosson's best run was 105. The averages were: Vignaux, 33%; Slosson, 18 3-18. In the second evening Vignaux made 450 points, and Slosson's 1,200. Slosson had cut in a run of 269, and Vignaux's best was 117. The American's average was 43 5-6, and Vignaux's 25.

The match has from the beginning been watched with unusual interest by billiard players and sporting men in this city. The betting at Lovell's on the first night's play was 100 to 80 on Vignaux. In the bookmaking on the first 600 points it was 100 to 70 on the Frenchman. Bets were made at 100 to 75 on Vignaux's winning the match. The number of Parls mutual-pools at \$5 on the general result was: Vignaux's winning the match. The number of Sarls mutual-pools at \$5 on the general result was: Vignaux paid \$3.42. At Hackett & De Lacy's, 100 to 70 was bet on! Vignaux making the first 600 points, and 100 to 60 that he would win the match.

A large amount of money was staked in Lovell's pool rooms on the result of the second night's play at 100 to 80, and at even figures that Slosson would make the larger score. Bets on the general result were about the same as on the previous evening. Slosson paid \$4.57. At Hackett & De Lacy's, on the second night; play at 100 to 80, and at even figures that Slosson was 150 to 50 on Vignaux at 200 points, the betting was 160 to 80 on Slosson; and at 250 points, 100 to 40 on Slosson. In the Paris mutual \$2 tickets, Blosson paid \$4.23 in the first handicap, and \$3.24 in the second fool points, 100 to 40 on Slosson in the first handicap, and \$3.25. Slosson's good to the final result, and in the French \$2 pools on the night's play at 100 to 80 on Slosson on the match 65 tickets on Vignaux and 60 on the final result, and in the French \$2 pools on the mich final result, and in the French \$2 pools on the match 65 tickets on Vignaux and 600 to 400 was bet that he would win the match.

Blosson's billiard rooms in West Twenty-third stre

PLOUGHING THROUGH SNOW DRIFTS, Trains in New Jersey and on Long Island

Delayed by Tuesday's Storm. Long Branch, Dec. 22.-The great snow storm of yesterday, after lasting fifteen hours. cleared at midnight. The anow fell nearly twenty inches deep on a level, and some of the drifts are ten feet high. Mr. Hoey's large greenhouses at West End Station are buried out of sight, and unless a thaw sets in it will take weeks to clear the glass. It is feared that many of the choice collections of cacti in the tropical house will perish. The snow-bound ocomotives at Branchport were freed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The pay-train on the New Jersey Southern Railroad arrived at Red

locomotives at Branchport were freed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The pay-train on the New Jersey Southern Railroad arrived at Red Bank at 2 o'clock thit morning, having taken filteen hours to run from Manchester. The train consisted only of a locomotive and tender and one car. Conductor Mason and the crew were almost famished with hunger, and they had suffered from the cold.

The estimated damage to the iron pier is fixed by engineers competent to judge at \$25,000. The Lelands say \$10,000 will cover the damage. The deck of the pier on the north side was carried away by the waves, and the remaining portion of the outer fifty-foot section careens over. It is held by a few of the iron columns.

The washing up of a yawiboat at Green Island started; the rumor of a wreck at Seabright. A bark is reported ashore at Oceanville, but the Government wires along the coast are down, and no information can be obtained.

The storm was very severe on Long Island, over a foot of snow falling in many places along the main line of the Long Island Railroad, as well as along the Southern division. The heavy wind drifted the snow very rapidly, and considerable obstruction to railroad travel resulted. The snow ceased to fall about 2 A. M., but to continued to drift all night and yesterday mornins. Snow ploughs were sent out from Long Island City and from the eastern terminus of the railroad during the night, and a large force of laborers was kept shovelling out the drifts. The wind blew with great violence across the Hempstead Plains. It was reported yesterday that up to 1 o'clock no trains from the east had arrived at Babylon, and that the last train of the day before was twelve hours late. West of Babylon, on the Montauk division, trains were running regularly. At 8½ o'clock last evening a train arrived at Long Island City from Greenport, the eastern terminand of the main line. It left there at 2 o'clock, and was due in Long Island City at 6:25 P. M., being, therefore, about two hours and a half late. The locomotive and tender were

A MERE TASTE OF SLEIGHING.

Wheels and Runners Vieing with Each Other

The snow came on Monday night. On Tuosday afternoon there was fair but heavy sleighing. It brought out a few of the pluckiest of the riders, and before night fell they were able to get some speed out of the trotters. It was the first sleighing that had been offered this winter.

Turnbull, seated in a dark-brown cutter, wrap-Turnbull, seated in a dark-brown cutter, wrapped in an immense buffalo robe, behind his bay gelding Manfred. Shepherd F. Knapp overtook him with his fast trotter Sorrei So True, to a wagon. They had is neck-and-neck struggle for nearly a mile. At the finish the trot was yery exciting. Manfred was the first to reach McComb's Dam Bridge. Mr. Knapp said the wagon had done the business for him, as no horse could pull four wheels over the snow as fast as they could a sleigh.

Charles Berliam drove his new purchase, the bay team Castle Boy and Castle Maid, to a hand-some sleigh.

Charles Berliam drove his new purchase, the bay team Castle Boy and Castle Maid, to a handsome aleigh.

M. F. Baldwin buckled the reins behind his back to get a better purchase on the tough laws of Dandy Jim and mate, and, with his feet on the brace, pushed his sleigh at a breakneck speed from his stables to John Barry's hotel.

Harry McCoon handled his bay gelding Edward Everett, a magnificent stepper. George Punchard made the snow fly in every direction with his flyer Billy Barefoot. Seaman Lichtenstein and John Salter couldn't rest without their daily spin. Mr. Lichtenstein had out his brown gelding Harry Venn, and Mr. Salter drove his bay team Jerry Costa and Bogert. Harry Heyi was out with Gertrude and mate, a handsome bay team.

Much laughter was caused yesterday by a vehicle composed of carpenters' saw horses placed on runners and drawn by four bay borses. Astride this improvised sleigh were seated eight city grocers.

All the sleighing was in the park yesterday, and unless there is another fall of snow sleighing in New York will be brought completely to a close to-day.

This was Not in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Maria Marcher, who has been living in a flat with her husband. John Marcher, brought suit for absolute divorce, and the case was tried before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. She al

CONTRITE APOLOGIES MADE.

WEAVER AND SPARKS HUMBLE THEM-SELVES BEFORE THE HOUSE,

A Long Debate as to the Proper Mode of Dealing with Them-The Whole Matter Laid on the Table when Excuses were Made Washington, Dec. 22.-The galleries of the House were packed this morning. The quarrel between Gen. Weaver and Mr. Sparks of the day before had become the topic in the city. It was expected that both gentlemen would be brought before the bar of the House this morning. Many Senators came over from their chamber and took seats in the House.

Gen. Weaver came in early. He expressed in private to many members his regret at his words and action, and his willingness to make a humble apology in the House. Mr. Sparks desired to do the same thing, but the lawyers in the House split hairs about the way to do it. Mr. Bowman (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution of expulsion. He followed his motion with a speech that was rather ludicrously flery; so at they smiled as Mr. Bowman pranced back and forth in the circle asserting that every member

least many of the members seemed to think, for they smiled as Mr. Bowman praneed back and forth in the circle asserting that every member of the House had been insulted by a pothouse brawl. Many of the members felt, however, that the House was not wholly without blame in allowing the debate to proceed so far that hot blood arose. Had Mr. Wood succeeded in his efforts to bring back the House to the consideration of the Funding bill, the scene would not have happened. It seemed therefore the general sense that the dignity of the House would be sufficiently asserted if the two Congressmen spologized. Both were ready to do so. Gen. Weaver had even rison on his feet once, but the House got lost in a parliamentary labyrith in trying to settle how it ought to be done.

Mir. McLane of Maryland, who had brought up the matter and had been the leader in the debate, endeavored to have a resolution passed requiring the two members to apologize. The House finally adopted a substitute offered by Mir. Browne (Rep., Ind.), providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to report without delay what action should be taken by the House. Before the committee was appointed it was sareed, on motion of Mr. Conzer, that Messrs. Weaver and Sparks should have the opportunity of making statements.

Gen. Weaver then rose and said: "Of course there can be not two opinions as to the necessity and the propriety of an apology to the House for what took place yesterday. No one regrets the cocurrence more deeply than I do myself. I know that it is very rare that I ever lose my temper at all, either in public debate or private life. I did not intend to do so yesterday, and I can only say to the House what is understood by every member and the country, that the language used by me yesterday was wholly unjustifiable, if feel that as deeply as anybody else certainly. I wish to say further that I had borne myself through a long running debate, as I thought, with good humor, and the offensive language in the whole was in onflict with th

The Nicaragua Canal Bill Introduced in the

Mr. Booth (Rep., Cal.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill for the relief of settlers on restored railroad lands, and it was passed.

Mr. Booth introduced a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Comeany of Nicaragua. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MoPhereon (Dem., N. J.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill relating to the survey and disposal of unsurveyed lands, keys, and islands belonging to the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) introduced a bill to amend sections 5,171 and 5,176 of the Revised Statutes, so as to abolish the present restrictions upon the extent of the circulation of national banks, and to substitute for them the sole provision that the circulation issued on deposit of bonds by a bank shall not exceed the amount actually paid in on the capital stock of the bank.

In the House, Mr. Clymer (Dem., Penn.), from

deposit of bonds by a bank such a deposit of bonds by a bank such a few amount actually paid in on the capital stock of the bank.

In the House, Mr. Clymer (Dem., Penn.), from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill. It appropriates \$26.190.800, against \$26.425.890 appropriated for 1881. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blount (Dem., Ga.), from the same committee, reported the bill appropriating \$2.500 for the expenses of the International Sanitary Conference at Washington next January. Passed.

Passed.
On motion of Mr. Wood (Dem., N. Y.) it was ordered that when the Funding bill is next taken up, all general debate upon it shall be limited to one day.

Both Houses adjourned until Jan. 5, 1881.

MR. CONKILNG ON HAYES'S ORDER. Denouncing Civil Service Reform Order No. 1 as the Boldest of Tyranny.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Senator Conkling dexterously made use of a private relief bill that came before the Senate to-day in order to give a sharp lashing to Mr. Hayes's so-called civil service reform order. The bill provides the widow of an ordnance officer who invented a linchpin used in the artiliery. The bill was opposed by Logan (Rep., Ill.) and others, on the ground that the Government is under no obligation to pay for inventions of its employees. Mr. Conkling held that if the invention was made out of working hours, the inventor should be entitled to the benefit of his invention, though he might be a Government employee. In the course of his remarks he said: "I deny the right of the Government to follow an employee to his home or in his pursuits out of the hours of his employment and oversee his invention, or say what he should or should not do. The Government has no right to say what a man shall do with his own time, whether he shall or shall not attend religious or political meetings or exercise his rights as a citizen. I have heard of an executive order which attempts to regulate the private actions of Government employees. Such a supervision is in the nature of the boldest tyranny, whether exercised over political eraccial actions, or over the results of reflection and invention." He did not favor the pending bill because it appeared that the invention was made during Government time, with Government meet materials and tools, and by skill paid for by the Government. The bill went over. a linchpin used in the artiflery. The bill was

The Heception at Mr. Musgrave's. The leading members of Col. Mapleson's

opers troupe, Mmes Gerster, Valleria, and Swift, Miss Carv, and Mile. Belocca, and Sigs. Campanini, Delpu-onte, Galassi, and Novara, gave a concert yesterday afternoon at the house of Mr. Thomas B. Musgrave. I was understood that the concert was complimentary to Mr. Musgrave, in receptation of his efforts in behalf of Italian opera in University. There were ever 400 invited guests, among whom were most of the beat known New Yorkers. Oen, Hancock was sincing them. Sig. Artitiveness of the past the pasin, and each artist sum admirably Good natured Sig. Campanin sam three times, and insisted just in time to burry to the Academy of Music to sing in "La Favorita."

The Hon, Frank Buff Saves his Watch. The Hon. Frank Duffy, while riding on the fixth avenue elevated road yesterday, caught James Fitzgerald in the act of picking his pocket of a \$600 watch. He should for help, and dergoant Gay, who was on the train arregion Fitzera, and

BERNHARDT IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22 .- Mile. Bernhardt ar-

Pailure of the Attempt to Prevent her Play ing on Christmas Night.

rived here to-night from the East, and was met at the station by an immense concourse of French Canadians, who cheered her warmly. The band in attendance struck up the Marsellaise, and the people joined in cheers with stirring effect. On landing the spectators crowded around the object of their enthusiasm, and some roughs made use of exed around the object of their enthusiasm, and some roughs made use of expressions not fit for ears polite. Mille. Bernhardt's agent took her through a side door to escape the pressure of the crowd, and a sleigh being in readiness she was driven to the Windsor Hotel, around which another rough throng had gathered, and where the rough throng had gathered, and where the rough behaved with great levity. On entering the hotel Mile. Bernhardt immediately retired to her apartments, which consists of six elegantly fitted up rooms on the second floor. A party of French Canadian gentlemen from this city, accompanied by some members of the press, went out to St. Albans to-day on a special train to meet Mile. Bernhardt. On their arrival they were introduced, and Mr. Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet, read a poem which he had composed in her honor, warmly eulogizing her brilliant talents. She expressed her obligations for so much attention, and entered into conversation with the party on their return to the city.

The attempt to prevent the performances on Christmas Day has failed, the City Attorney having intimated to the police authorities that they could not legally interfers. In answer to their question, "Have we the power to close the theatres on Christmas Day?" the City Attorney said: "We cannot go further than the charter of the city directs. This gives power to the Council to protect the Lord's day from violation, but nothing more." It is quietly whispered that some Aldermen who made most of the outery against Bernhardt have tickets in their pockets, purchased with the intent to go and see her play.

UPROAR IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

UPROAR IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

A Religious Debate that May Result in the Resignation of Premier Ferry. Paris, Dec. 22 .- In the Senate yesterday M. Buffet, Orleanist, questioned the Govern-ment on the subject of the removal of crucifixes from elementary schools in Paris by order of M. Herold, Prefect of the Seine. The debate showed that the law gave the local authorities discretion relative to the retention of such religious emblems, but that the police had in some instances accomplished their removal in a careless and irreverent manner, throwing the erucilizes into the van at the door. M. Heroid explained that he had punished those who had so acted, and that he had himself received authorization from Premier Ferry before he ordered their removai. The tone of M. Heroid's speech produced a great uproar on the Right, particularly his statement that the question was one merely of school furniture. An order of the day was proposed by M. de Roclàre (Republican) that the Senate, regretting the act which had given rise to the discussion, passes to the order of the day, which was passed by a vote of 159 to 35. Afterward the order of the day, pure and simple, was proposed by the Left, and rejected by a vote of 150 to 124, and a milder consure on M. Heroid's conduct was proposed by the Moderates, which was shelved by a similar majority. To-day M. Heroid tendered his resignation, and it is said that Premier Ferry and M. Constans, Minister of the Interior and of Worship, have also declared that they will resign.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A despatch from Paris to erucifixes into the van at the door. M. Heroid

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A despatch from Paris to the Standard announces that Premier Ferry has rejused to accept M. Herold's resignation, which has accordingly been withdrawn. The Times' Paris correspondent confirms the report that M. Herold has withdrawn his resignation.

Coing Into Winter Quarters-Border Mor-

CALDWELL, Kan., Dec. 22 .- Another "blizzard" set in to-day, and snow is falling fast.
The colonists have been active all day making themselves comfortable for the winter. At a colony meeting to-day it was resolved that they would remain in camp and maintain their or-ganization. Since the colony came to this place over 200 men have joined, and hold themselves ready to move at any time. The merchants of The Nicaragua Canal Bill Introduced in the Senate—The Army Bill.

Washington, Dec. 22.—In the Senate today Mr. Wheeler appointed Messrs. Pendicton and Morrill as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the United States Military Academy, and Messrs. Morgan and Allison as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the similar examination at the United States Naval Academy.

Mr. Booth (Rep., Cal.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill for the relief of settlers on restored railroad lands, and it was passed.

Mr. Booth introduced a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Communities on Public Lands, reported a bill relating to the survey and disposal of unsurveyed lands, keys, and islands belonging to the Survey and disposal of unsurveyed lands, keys, and islands belonging to the Survey and disposal of unsurveyed lands, keys, and seed in the States, Placed on the Calonian Military Campus Most of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill relating to the survey and disposal of unsurveyed lands, keys, and seed in the States, Placed on the calcadar.

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Mr. Bayard (Dem., Dol.) introduced the border towns have undergone a complete

GOING DOWN WITH WHEAT.

Another Fallure in St. Louis-Nauson, Bar-

tholow & Co.'s Suspension. Sr. Louis, Dec. 22 .- The suspension of G. Buckingham & Co. was announced this noon, occasioned by the failure of Nauson, Bartholow & Co. and the failure of their customers to keep up their margins in grain. Mr. Buckingham says the suspension will only be temporary, and that it is for a small amount. Rumors of

and that it is for a small amount. Rumors of the probable failure of the banking house of Bartholow, Lewis & Co. were current this morning, but the members of the firm flaily contradict them, and say that the condition of the bank was never better.

Speculation as to the liabilities of Nauson, Bartholow & Co. continues, and the opinion is expressed that the failure will prove a bad one. It is said that they are long on about three-quarters of a million bushels of own, and a quarter of a million bushels of oats, but these are estimated amounts, and the setual figures may prove much lower. A statement of the real condition of the firm will be made in a day or two. The firm insist that all their debts will be paid in full. There are all sorts of reports regarding their liabilities, the amount ranging from \$40,000 to \$200,000.

Another Water Famine Alarm in Brooklyn. Another water famine alarm has been sounded in Brooklyn, although an appropriation of \$60,000 was recently made to pay 8. L. Keeney for work done to increase the water supply between five and ten million gailons a day. Although the work under that contract gallons a day. Although the work under that contract was to have been completed in thirty days, its wet unflushed, and Chief Engineer Van Buren reported yeaster day that he was unable to supply over 5.00.000 gallons of water a day, in addition to the usual supply, and that the consumption is to be kept up to over 19.000.000 or 50.000.000 gallons a day acrious trouble will follow. The lail rains have not come to the city's relief as expected, and there is anxiety tell about a winter supply. The Chief Engineer estimates that a consumption of 25.000.000 gallons a day is an ample supply for all wants, and above this all is waste, and he adds that a reduction in consumption alone can prevent a partial water families. Commissioner French yeater day issued a notice to the commissioner French yeater day issued a notice to the commissioner French yeater day issued a notice to the commissioner French yeater day issued a notice to the commissioner French yeater day issued a notice to the commissioner French yeater day issued a notice to the commissioner French yeater day issued a notice to the commission in tis use.

Mrs. Benjamin K. Phelps's Death. The wife of District Attorney Benjamin K.

Photps died on Tuesday evening. She was a daughter of ex Lieut. Gov. Julius Cathn of Connecticut, a retired merchant of Hartford, who still resides there. Her age was 44 years. She leaves a son, now in the sophomore class of Yale College, and two daughters, the youngest of whom is 15 years of age. The funeral will take place from her home, 101 West Forty-seventh street, at 10 octook to-morrow morning. The interment will be at Woodlaws Cemeters.

Mr. Phelps continued seriously ill yesterday. He had been suffering from an affection of the liver, and his illness was greatly aggravated by his wife's death.

Gamblers Forced to Disgorge. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 22.-Quite an ex-

citement was created this morning at Baldwin, a station twenty miles from this city, by the appearance of fifteen men, principally from Valdosta, Ga., and Lake City, rise, and well armed. They at once seized three of a gang of gamblers who had victimized four or five friends of the party, taking over \$1,000. The gamblers as first existed, and one of them received pretty rough handling. Then they surrendered, refunded the money, and paid all the expenses incurred by the raining party. The gamblers were warned to leave the place. The railers went across the county line to avoid arrest, and the discondited gamblers came to this city to consult counsel.

The best remady for all Pulmonary Complaints is Dr. Bun's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents - 44s.

GEN. SPINOLA IN A RAGE AND EDWARD GALE RESIGNS.

TROUBLE IN TAMMANY HALL

The Row Over a Letter that Appeared in Mr. Relly's Morning Organ—Three Other Tammany Leaders Affected—They Die Hard. Gen. F. B. Spinola fairly jabbed his cane through the ice that had gathered on the sidewalk as he strode through East Fourteenth street yesterday afternoon. Every three or four steps he gave that jerky lateral motion to his head which is understood to mean defiance

to an enemy. His destination was Tammany Hall, where a meeting of the Committee on Organization was to be held.

The cause of Gen. Spinola's excitement was due to the fact that he and four others had been denounced in Mr. Kelly's morning newspaper as "incompetent to lead his district." The others were leaders Purroy, Gale, Toumey, and McEvoy. The article was signed "Man-on-the Fence." Gen. Spinola thought he saw that this Indian name of Man-on-the-Fence was an allas for John Relly. Hence his determination to

fight it out, Mr. Kelly had ordered that the meeting

Indian name of Man-on-the-Fence was an allas for John Kelly. Hence his determination to fight it out.

Mr. Kelly had ordered that the meeting should be secret, and that members should be admitted by ticket only. Ex-Justice Duffy was called to the chair, and John M. Coman and John J. Gorman were Secretaries. Almost immediately after the meeting had been called to order ex-Alderman Purroy began to read a speech in answer to the attack made upon him by "Man-on-the-Fence." He reviewed at longth his career since he joined the Tammany organization, told how much he had sacrificed for the good of the cause, and wound up with asking whether it was not a shame that this savage, unknown he shathenish. Man-on-the-Then, Spinolis took the floor, twassay to see that he was greatly affected. He almost shed tears. From the very beginning one could see through the tactics which the General had adopted. His plan was to act as though he had no notion that Mr. Kelly had anything to do with the writing or publishing of the article by "Man-on-the-Fence."

Said the General: "I have been forty years in public life. I did not go into polities for personal aggrandizement, but to do what I could for the Democratic party as represented by Tammany Hail. I was elected an Alderman when I was only 22 years old. I have never sought office, but since that time I have been called upon to fill several offices. My record has been clear. I now call on any one present to stand up and say whether I have ever been unfaithful to my trust. IA Delegate, soft voce—Hardly ever.'! What is the object of these deartardly stabs by the coward calling himself a Man-on-the-Fence? Why, I will tell you what their object is. He wants to get into our organization, the field of bartle. That is more than Gen. Scott ever led! And now they asy that I am not competent to be the leader of a single Assembly district in this city. Anybody who says so is a liar! I have given my time and money not only fast the most ridiculous sucker that I ever heard of. That: Man-on-the-Fenc

Pondos, one of the most powerful tribes, is de-cidedly improved. Their chief, Umquekola, has promised to prevent the robel Pondomess from entering his country.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A telegram to the Colonial Office announces that Umhlonhlo, the Pon-domese chief has been completely routed, with the loss of 300 men and a large number of cat-tie, The colonial loss was four killed and ton wounded.

Fight Between a United States Consul and &

Sen Captain. ST. THOMAS, Dec. 16.-A dispute occurred of Thomas and an American Captain. The Consul at 8t the 13th inst between the United States Consul at 8t the Captain and slightly wounded him. The latter afterward waylaid the Consul in his office and assaulted him with a heavy cane.

The Anti-Jewish Agitation in Germany. BEBLIN, Dec. 22.-The North German Gazette. replying to comments of pro-Jewish papers that the Gov ernment's bias in favor of the anti-Semetic agitation is shown by their not dispersing the recent riotous anti-Jewish meeting in Borlin, says: "The Government u-ready to consider any measure proposed in the Prussias Dist for a more stringent supervision of public meetings but the Progressists and pro-Jewish party cannot exceed that protection by the police shall only be exercised is layor of themselves and their clients.

Detective Dolan of Inspector Byrne's command arraigned on warrants yesterday, in the Essex Market Police Court, Charles Davis, proprietor of a sambling house at 13 Ann street, and George Webb and Benjamin Kahn. The warrants state that Alexander Guthman, a broker of 45 Broad street, charges that on the 16th ints. he was defrauded of the sum of \$400 by the accused at farc. The complamant was not on hand, and the three were bailed in \$1,500 bail for examination.

The Madison Avenue Garden Accident. Walter Webb had a leg broken by the falling f a portion of the Madison Square Garden wall, in May or a portion of the Manison Square Garden wall, in May last, and has recovered \$4,500 damages from the Hariem Railroad Company, to which that hullding belongs. Mr. Webb, who is a son of Gen. James Watson Webb, has given the \$4,500 to the widow of William M. Tileston, who lost has like by the same accident. Mr. Webb and Mr. Tileston were together when the wall reli.

Walting at Police Headquarters for her Child. Last night Mrs. Johnson of East New York waited at the Police Headquarters for tidings of her five-year-old son, Edward, who had been last with her in Rolley's store in Grand street, while she was shopping yesterday alternoon. A general alarm had been sent out for him. At a last hour Mrs. Johnson received a telegram from the Alahada at home saying that the toy had not returned. The mother was given a bed in Matron Webb's apartments.

Faially Trampled by a Horse.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22.-Rodney Wells, who was knocked down and trampied under the hoofs of a runaway horse near the Erie Railroad depot a few days ago, died of his injuries at the hoofs of the transport of the state of the state of his way to the depot to meet his wife and babe coming from Kingston, N. Y. His body was taken to kingston this evening.

The lake at Central Park will be open for skating to-day. The polo grounds were thrown open to the public yesterday as a skating rink. The ice was in fine condition. and the throng at one time taxed it to the utmost. Six hundred persons were sharing at aundown, and they un-doubledly would have remained much I meer it he promised electric light had not been lacking. As it was, the rink was deserted after dark.

The Signal Office Prediction.

Clear or partly cloudy weather, light winds, generally from north to west, slight changes in temperature, and rising followed by falling barometer.

A dose in time save nine of Ifale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Sold by druggists at Soc. and \$1.-